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PROCEEDING

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ADRI
PERKUMPULAN AHLI & DOSEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA DPD SULSEL

UTHM
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

JSPS CORE to CORE Program

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ADRI - 5

Scientific Publications Toward Global Competitive Higher Education

Ballroom Theater - Pinisi Tower 3rd Floor
Universitas Negeri Makassar
21- 22 January 2017

PROCEEDING

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ADRI - 5
"Scientific Publications toward Global Competitive Higher Education"

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DPD ADRI SULSEL

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FOREWORD

The theme of international conference ADRI – 5 is Scientific Publications toward Global Competitive Higher Education. This conference is an annual academic event that holds as a part of events series of inauguration to DPD ADRI SULSEL period 2017 - 2021. This proceeding consists of all accepted and supplementary paper. They are also presented in the conference. All papers are contributed by researchers who are not only academic member of ADRI but also those who come from many area disciplines such as teachers, practitioners, and students. It is hoped that this proceeding will be used well as academic references to share knowledge in produce quality scientific publication to build competitiveness of the higher education in the globalization era.

Makassar, 22 January 2017

Editor

THE SCHEDULE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ADRI - 5

Theater Room - 3rd Floor Pinisi Tower UNM, 21 January 2017

TIME	ACTIVITY	PRESENTER	PIC
08.00 – 09.00	Registration		Committee
09.00 – 09.05	Opening ceremony	*Master of Ceremony* (MC)	
09.05 – 09.10	Singing Indonesia Raya	Dirigent	
09.10 – 09.30	Inauguration of DPD ADRI Sulsel	Dr. Achmad Fathoni Rodli, M.Pd.	MC
09.30 – 09.40	Organizing Report	Chairman Committee Dr. Faizal Amir, M.Pd.	MC
09.40 – 09.50	Speech as Chairman of DPP ADRI Sulsel	Prof. Dr. Husain Syam, M.TP.	MC
09.50 – 10.00	Speech as Chairman of DPP ADRI	Dr. Achmad Fathoni Rodli, M.Pd.	MC
10.00 – 10.10	Speech of Ministry	Dr. Ir. Agus Puji Prasetyono, M.Eng. (Expert Staff of Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education)	MC
10.10 – 10.20	Speech of Vice Governor of South Sulawesi	Ir. Agus Arifin Nu'mang, M.Si.	MC
10.20 – 10.40	Cultural Action	Traditional Dance	MC
10.40 – 10.50	Souvenir Gift	Given by Chairman of DPD ADRI SULSEL	MC
10.50 – 11.00	Coffee Break		
11.00 – 12.00	Speech of Keynote Speaker (Expert Staff of Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education)	Dr. Ir. Agus Puji Prasetyono, M.Eng.	**Moderator:** Widya Karmila Sari
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch Break		Committee
13.00 – 15.00	Speech of Invited Speaker (Panel Session)	1. Prof. Dr. Ruzairi Abdul Rahim (UTHM Malaysia) 2. Dr. Ir. Gatot Hari Priowirjanto, M.Sc. (Director SEAMEO, Bangkok) 3. Dr. Achmad Fathoni Rodli (DPD ADRI Pusat) 4. Dr. Anton Muhibuddin (JSPS - Japan)	**Moderator:** Widya Karmila Sari, S.Pd., M.Pd.
15.00 – 17.30	Parallel Session Ballroom Lantai 2, Room 1	National & International Presenter	Moderator: Dr. Syafruddin Side
15.00 – 17.30	Parallel Session Ballroom Lantai 2, Room 2	National & International Presenter	Moderator: Dr. Hendrajaya
15.00 – 17.30	Parallel Session Ballroom Lantai 2, Room 3	National & International Presenter	Moderator: Dr. Wahira
15.00 – 17.30	Parallel Session P3G Lantai 3, Room 1	National & International Presenter	Moderator: Zaenal Abidin, M.Si.
15.00 – 17.30	Parallel Session P3G Lantai 3, Room 2	National & International Presenter	Moderator: Faisal Najamuddin, M.Eng.

THE SCHEDULE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
- PARALLEL SESSION -

Ruang : Ball Room I Lt.2
Moderator : Dr. Syafruddin Side, M.Si.

Time	SPEAKERS	INSTITUTION	PAPER
15.00 – 15.30	Nurlita Pertiwi	Universitas Negeri Makassar	Environmental Value Of River Bank
	Faizal Suyuthi	Fakultas Teknik Universitas Pejuang R.I	Correlational Study Of Environmental Science And Education Levels With Concern For Environment
	Muhammad Amin Syam[1], Andi Ilham Samanlangi[2], La Ode Muh. Yazid Amsah[3]	[123] Jurusan Teknik Pertambangan Fakultas Teknik Univrsitas Pejuang Republik Indonesia	Groundwater Modelling To Predict Flow And Negative Impacts Of Groundwater Abstraction
	Ritnawati[1], Enny Tri Mahyuni[2], Andi Amrullah[3]	[1]Jurusan Teknik Pertambangan Fakultas Teknik Univrsitas Pejuang Republik Indonesia	Acid Mine Treatment Method Bioremediation Coal Mine Using Bacteria And Thiobacillus Thiobacillus Ferrooxidans Thiooxidans
15.30 – 16.00	Nur Asia Umar[1)], Sri Mulyani[2)], Ida Suryani[3)], and Muh.Hatta[4)]	[1)]Faculty Fishery Cokroaminoto Makassar University, [2)]Faculty Fishery Bosowa University [3)]Faculty Agronomy Cokroaminoto Makassar University, [4)]Faculty Marine Science and Fishery Hasanuddin University	Model And Simulation Of Relationship Tropodinamik Waters Of Lake Tempe, Wajo Disctrit.
	Slamet Widodo[1], Saifuddin Sirajudin[2]	[1]Universitas Negeri Makassar [2]Hasanuddin University	Effect Long Drying On The Quality Of Flour Fish Mujahir (*Oreochromis Mossambicus*) And Fish Sardenilla (*Sardinella Aurita*)
	Maimuna Nontji		Potential Analysis of Methane Gas Reduction by *Methanotrophs* Bacteria from Rice Field
	Muhammad Wiharto[1], Herlinda Haruna[2], Fatma Hiola[3], Muhammad Wijaya[4], Hamka L[5]	Universitas Negeri Makassar	Analysis Of Vegetation Saplings Used In Mixed Forest Burnt Bawakaraeng Mountain
16.00 – 16.30	Yiyin Klistafani	Politeknik Negeri Ujung Pandang	Experimental And Numerical Study Of Turbulent Flow Characteristic In Asymmetric Diffuser
	Adriyani Adam[1], Sukardi[2], Hasir[3], Agus Erwin Ashari[4]	[1]Health Polytehnic of Mamuju [2]BKKBN of West Sulawesi Province	Factors Related To Early Age Marriage At Mamuju District
	Lilies Anggarwati Astuti	Universitas Muslim Indonesia	An Effect Of Centrifugation Speed, Centrifugation Duration, And The Use Of Anticoagulants (Edta And Citrate Acid 3.8%) Of The Quantity

TIME	SPEAKERS	INSTITUTION	PAPER
	Akbar iskandar[1], Muhammad Rizal[2]	[1]STMIK AKBA	Item Quality Analysis Instrument In The College Entrance Test In The View Of The Expert Validator
	Mislia	UPRI	An Implementation Of Character Education In Scout Extracurriculer Activity At SMPN 1 Maros
	Darlan Sidik	Universitas Negeri Makassar	Application Of ICT For Distance Learning In Cooperation Program Of State University Of Makassar
16.30 – 17.00	Farida Aryani[1], Abdullah Sinring[2], Muh. Rais[3]	Universitas Negeri Makassar	Conseling Guidance Services Using SIMPESA (Sistem Aplikasi Peminatan Siswa)
	Muhammad Jafar	Universitas Negeri Makassar	Professional Competence Development Of English Teachers In Indonesian Junior High School
	Bakharani Rauf	Universitas Negeri Makassar	Analisis Of Motivation And Interest Of Secondary High School Students To Continue The Study In Vocational High School
	Abd. Halim	Universitas Negeri Makassar	A Motivational Study On Learning English In The Extended Learning Program
17.00 – 17..30	Syamsiah D.	Universitas Negeri Makassar	Integrated Cooperative Model Application Reading Composition (CIRC) To Improve Understanding Learning Outcomes Of Reading Class V SD Negeri Sudirman II Makassar
	Umi Farida	Universitas Negeri Makassar	The Challenges Of Higher Education In Asean Economic Community (Aec)
	Eko Wagiyanto	Universitas Negeri Makassar	Policy Analysis On Prevention Of Child Dropout Of School Case Study: Movement Back To School In Mamuju
	Amirullah Abduh[1)] and Rosmaladewi[2)]	[1)] UniversitasNegeri Makassar, Indonesia [2)] Politeknik Pertanian Negeri Pangkep, Indonesia	English Language Teaching In An Indonesian Primary School: Teachers' Perspectives

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ANALYSIS OF MOTIVATION AND INTEREST OF SECONDARY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO CONTINUE THEIR STUDY IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL CONCENTRATION BUILDING DRAWING TECHNIQUES IN SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to: (1) Describe the intrinsic motivation of junior high school students in the province of South Sulawesi to continue his education at SMK concentration building drawing technique; (2) Describe the extrinsic motivation of junior high school students in the province of South Sulawesi to continue his education at SMK concentration building drawing technique; and (3) Describe the interest of junior high school students in South Sulawesi to continue his education at SMK concentration building drawing technique. This research is a survey research. The research location is the province of South Sulawesi. This study population is a third-grade junior high school student in the province of South Sulawesi. Sample schools were selected by random cluster sampling method, i.e each of the schools that are more advanced, medium and underdeveloped. From each sample of schools, it has 25 students in grade three as respondents using purposive sampling method. Thus the respondents of this study were 75 students in grade three. The variables of this study are as follows: (1) Intrinsic motivation; (2) Extrinsic motivation; and (3) Interests. The analysis will be used is descriptive analysis. The results of the study are as follows: (1) Intrinsic motivation of junior high school students to continue their education at vocational concentration building drawing technique are classified both as medium and low; (2) Extrinsic motivation of junior high school students continue their education at SMK concentration building drawing technique classified as moderate; and (3) Interest junior high school students continue their education at SMK concentration building drawing technique classified as moderate and low.

Keyword: ***Intrinsic Motivation, Extrinsic Motivation, Interest, Junior High School Students***

INTRODUCTION

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 Year 2003 on National Education System said that the national education serves to develop the ability and character development and civilization of the nation's dignity in the context of the intellectual life of the nation. It is aimed at developing students' potentials to become a man of faith and devoted to God Almighty, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, skilled, creative, independent, and a democratic and responsible become citizens.

Based on the description of the Act, it can be understood that each level of education that exists in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia has a goal and an important role in educating their students, as well as in vocational schools, more specifically on concentration building drawing technique. To realize the function and purpose of the national education system, the educational system management needed to be planned, developed and implemented appropriately and efficiently.

In order to achieve the objectives of the national education, it can be pursued through improvement of quality. The quality of education refers to the standard set out in the Government Regulation (PP) No. 19 Year 2005 on National Education Standards. National education standards are the minimum criteria regarding the

educational system in the whole territory of the Republic of Indonesia which serves as the basis for planning, implementation, and supervision of education at any educational institution in order to realize the national education quality (Ministry of National Education, 2011).

Based on Government Regulation No. 9 of 2005 and National Educational Standard Kemdiknas 2011, it can be understood that the vocational high schools should have a national education standard in planning students' recruitment, lesson plan, learning process, practical implementation, supervision, and others that aim to achieve better education and quality.

Based on the description above, this research aims to:

a. To describe the intrinsic motivation of junior high school students in the province of South Sulawesi to continue his education at SMK concentration building drawing technique.
b. To describe the extrinsic motivation of junior high school students in the province of South Sulawesi to continue his education at SMK concentration building drawing technique.
c. To describe the interest of junior high school students in the province of South Sulawesi to continue his education at SMK concentration building drawing technique.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a survey research. The research location is the province of South Sulawesi. This study population is a third-grade junior high school student in the province of South Sulawesi. Sample schools were selected by random cluster sampling method, ie each of the schools that are more advanced, medium and underdeveloped. From each sample of schools, 25 students in grade three acted as respondents and taken by using purposive sampling method. Thus the respondents of this study were 75 students in grade three.

The variables of this study are as follows: (1) Intrinsic motivation; (2) Extrinsic motivation; and (3) Interests. The research instrument consists of three parts: (1) Questionnaire of intrinsic motivation that has several questions with totaled 10 points, with indicators want to progress, to develop, to excel, and wants to be appreciated; (2) Questionnaire extrinsic motivation that question totaled 10 points, with indicators want to progress, to develop, to excel, and wants to be appreciated; and (3) interest questionnaires, the question totaled 10 points, with indicators of pleasure and interest.

The analysis will be used is descriptive analysis. This analysis aims to describe the results of the in-depth study in the form of a frequency distribution.

RESULTS

1. Intrinsic motivation of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique in South Sulawesi Province

a. The motivation of junior high school students to learn how to draw houses

Descriptive analysis of intrinsic motivation of junior high school students to learn how to draw houses, then the following is presented the results of the analysis (frequency distribution) in Table 1

Table 1. Motivation junior high chool students to learn how to draw houses

No	Motivation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	2	3
2	High	3	4
3	Moderate	40	53
4	Low	30	40
5	Very Low	0	0
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 1) motivation of junior high school students studying ways to draw houses was as much as 53% of students who have the moderate motivation; 40% of a sample of students who have low motivation to choose vocational high school concentration building drawing technique to continue their education. It can be concluded that intrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique are moderate and low.

b. Motivation of junior high school students to study ways to calculate the budget of a building

Descriptive analysis of intrinsic motivation of junior high school students studying ways to calculate the budget building is presented the following Table 2.

Table 2. Motivation of junior high school students to study ways to calculate the building budget

No	Motivation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	5	7
3	Moderate	35	47
4	Low	32	42
5	Very Low	3	4
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis of then junior student motivation in studying ways to calculate the budget building (Table 2) indicates that as much as 47% of students who have the moderate motivation and 42% of students who have low motivation to choose vocational high school concentration building drawing techniques for continuing education. It can be concluded that intrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational concentration building drawing technique are moderate and low.

c. Motivation of Junior High school students related to fast duration to get a job in the world of work

Descriptive analysis of Junior High school students' motivation related to fast duration to get a job in the world of work is presented in the following Table 3.

Table 3. Motivation of junior high school students related to fast duration to get a job in the world of work

No	Motivation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	3	4
3	*Moderate*	39	52
4	Low	31	41
5	Very Low	2	3
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis of students motivation associated with fast duration to get a job in the world of work (Table 3) indicates that as much as 52% of students who have the moderate motivation; 41% of students who have low motivation for choosing vocational high school concentration building drawing technique. This is because they thought that studying in this concentration will have too many lessons relation to working practices in the field. It can be concluded that intrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational concentration building drawing technique are moderate and low

d. Motivation of junior high school students associated with working as handyman

Descriptive analysis of intrinsic motivation of junior high school students associated with working as handyman is presented in the following table 4

Table 4. Motivation of junior high school students associated with working as handyman

No	Motivation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	2	3
3	Moderate	41	55
4	Low	31	41
5	Very Low	1	1
	Total	75	100

Based on analysis of junior high student motivation associated with working as a handyman (Table 4) indicates that as much as 55% of students who have the moderate motivation; 41% of students who have low motivation to choose vocational high school concentration building drawing technique. It can be concluded that intrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique are moderate and low.

e. Motivation of junior high school students related to working in the field which is tiring

Descriptive analysis of intrinsic motivation of junior high school students related to working in the field which is tiring is presented in table 5

Table 5. Motivation of junior high school students related to working in the field which is tiring

No	Motivation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	5	7
3	Moderate	42	56
4	Low	28	37
5	Very Low	0	0
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 5) of junior high school students motivation related to vocational school graduates who have more work in the field, faster in getting a job but more in tiring work is as much as 56% of a sample of students who have the moderate motivation; 37% of a sample of students who have low motivation to choose vocational high school concentration building drawing technique. It can be concluded that intrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique are moderate and low.

2. Extrinsic motivation of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique in South Sulawesi Province

a. Extrinsic motivation of junior high school students related to many vocational high school alumni who work in field works as a contractor

Descriptive analysis of extrinsic motivation of junior high school students related to many vocational high school alumni who work in field work as contractor, then the following is presented the results of the analysis (frequency distribution) in Table 6

Table 6. Extrinsic motivation of junior high school students related to many vocational high school alumni who work in field works as a contractor.

No	Motivation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	4	5
2	High	5	7
3	Moderate	38	51
4	Low	24	32
5	Very Low	4	5
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 6) motivation of the junior high school students related to many vocational high school alumni who work in field work as a contractor is seen that 51% of students who have the moderate motivation; 32% of students who have low motivation to choose vocational high school concentration building drawing technique. It can be concluded that intrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique are moderate and low.

b. Extrinsic motivation of junior high students related to work with planning consultant and consultant supervisor.

Descriptive analysis of extrinsic motivation of junior high school students related to work with planning consultant and consultant supervisor is presented in frequency distribution as seen in Table 7.

Table 7. motivation of junior high school students related to work with planning consultant and consultant supervisor

No	Motivation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	0	0
3	Moderate	5	7
4	Low	65	86
5	Very Low	5	7
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 7) motivation of the junior high school students related to many vocational graduates who worked with planning consultants and supervisor consultants showed that as much as 7% of the students who have the moderate and very low motivation; 86% of students who have low motivation to choose vocational high schools concentration building drawing technique to continue their education. It can be concluded that extrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique are moderate and low.

c. Extrinsic motivation of junior high school students related to urge of their parents to get job sooner

Descriptive analysis of extrinsic motivation of junior high school students related to urge of their parents to get a job sooner can be seen in the following Table 8.

Table 8. Motivation of junior high school students related to urge of their parents to get job sooner

No	Motivation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	5	7
3	Moderate	63	84
4	Low	7	9
5	Very Low	0	0
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 7) motivation of the junior high school students related to urge of their parents to work quickly can be seen that as much as 84% of students who have the moderate motivation; 9% of the sample of students who have low motivation to choose

vocational high school concentration building drawing technique to continue their study. It can be concluded that extrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique are moderate and low.

d. Extrinsic motivation of junior high school students related to low income of family

Descriptive analysis of extrinsic motivation of junior high school students related to the low income of family can be seen in the distribution frequency in table 9.

Table 9. Motivation of junior high school students related to low income of family

No	Motivation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	5	7
3	Moderate	63	84
4	Low	7	9
5	Very Low	0	0
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 9) junior high student motivation related to low-income family indicates that as much as 84% of students who have the moderate motivation being sampled; 9% of the students who have low motivation to choose vocational high school concentration building drawing technique for continuing education. It can be concluded that extrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique are moderate and low.

e. Extrinsic motivation of junior high school students related to many vocational high school graduates who work as entrepreneur

Descriptive analysis of extrinsic motivation of junior high school students related to many vocational high school graduates who work as an entrepreneur is presented in the following frequency distribution as shown in table 10.

Table 10. Motivation of junior high school students related to many vocational high school graduates who work as entrepreneur

No	Motivation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	0	0
3	Moderate	60	80
4	Low	10	13
5	Very Low	5	7
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 10) junior high student motivation in relation with vocational school graduates can work self-employed is seen that as much as 80% of students who have the moderate motivation being sampled; 13% of students who have low motivation to choose vocational high school concentration building drawing technique for continuing education. It can be concluded that extrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique are moderate and low.

3. Interest of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique

a. The interest of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique based on their interest in building drawing.

Descriptive analysis of interest of junior high school students based on their interest in building drawing is presented in the following Table 11.

Table 11. Interest of junior high school students based on their interest in building drawing

No	Interest	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	10	13
3	Moderate	60	80
4	Low	5	7
5	Very Low	0	0
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 11) the interests of junior high school students based on their interest in building drawing indicates that as much as 13% of a sample of students who have high interest; 80% of students who have moderate interest in the sample were to choose vocational high schools concentration building drawing technique to continue their education. It can be concluded that the interests of students to continue their education at vocational high schools concentration building drawing technique are high and medium.

b. Interest of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique related to the way to calculate budget plan

Descriptive analysis of junior high school students' interest to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique related to the way to calculate budget plan is presented in the following Table 12.

Table 12. Interest of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique related to the way to calculate budget plan

No	Interest	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	0	0
3	Moderate	10	13
4	Low	60	80
5	Very Low	5	7
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 12) the interests of junior high school students based on the interest to calculate building budget indicates that as much as 13% of students who have moderate interest; 80% of the sample student who has low interest to choose vocational high school concentration building drawing technique to continue their study. It can be concluded that the interests of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique are moderate and low.

c. The interest of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique related to practical work of stone.

Descriptive analysis of interest of junior high school students related to practical work of stone is presented in the frequency distribution in Table 13.

Table 13. The interest of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique related to practical work of stone.

No	Interest	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	5	7
3	Moderate	65	86
4	Low	5	7

5	Very Low	0	0
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 13) the interests of junior high school students associated with practical work of stone showed that as much as 7% of the students with a very high interest, 86% of students sampled who have moderate interest ; 7% of students who have low interest to choose vocational high school concentration building drawing technique to continue their education. It can be concluded that the interests of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique is moderate.

d. Interest of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique related to building construction executor

Descriptive analysis of junior high school students' interest related to building construction executor is presented in the following Table 14.

Table 14. Interest of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique related to building construction executor.

No	Interest	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	2	3
3	Moderate	3	4
4	Low	70	93
5	Very Low	0	0
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 14) the interests of junior high school students associated with building construction executor showed that 4 % of students have a moderate interest; 93 % of students have low interest to choose vocational high school concentration building drawing technique to continue their education. It can be concluded that the interests of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique is moderate.

e. Interest of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique related to income that is not too large

Descriptive analysis of junior high school interest related to income that is not too large is presented in table 15.

Tabel 15. Interest of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique related to income that is not too large

No	Interest	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Very High	0	0
2	High	7	9
3	Moderate	65	87
4	Low	3	4
5	Very Low	0	0
	Total	75	100

Based on the analysis (Table 15) the interests of junior high school students associated with income that is not too large showed that 9 % of students have a high interest; 87 % of students have moderate interest and 4 % have low interest to choose vocational high school concentration building drawing technique to continue their education. It can be concluded that the interests of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique is moderate.

C. DISCUSSION

Intrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique in South Sulawesi has been seen from several indicators, such as (1) how to draw buildings, (2) calculate the building budget, (3) sooner to get a job, (4) works as a handyman, and (5) more fast working in the field, which varies between moderate and low. This condition is caused by various factors such as the physical condition of students, lack of socialization of vocational high school concentration building drawing technique, and not all of junior high school students like the drawing task, calculating the budget plan, and work in the field. This finding is supported by Purwanto (2011), which states that intrinsic motivation is anything that encourages a person who comes from within ourselves to act to do something, determine the direction of action toward a goal or aspiration, determine the actions which must be done,

Extrinsic motivation of students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique in South Sulawesi can be seen from several indicators, such as: (1) working in contractors, (2) work in consulting, (3) support from parents, (4) a low-income economy, and (5) work on private companies varies between moderate and low. Such extrinsic motivation of students is caused by: students do not understand the world of contractors, consultants world, the private sector, and do not understand the economic importance and their families. In addition, there are not many junior high school students who have wanted to work in the corporate world and not all students of junior high schools have the talent to draw and calculate the budget. This is in line with Danim (2012); Donald in Sardiman (2011), which basically states that motivation is the power, the urge, the need, the spirit, which encourages a person to achieve the feat as desired.

The interest of junior high school students to continue their education at vocational high school concentration building drawing technique in South Sulawesi can be seen from several aspects, such as: (1) drawing buildings, (2) calculating budget plan, (3) practical work of stone, (4) building construction executor, and (5) income is not large enough , were in moderate category, and the tendency was high. This condition is caused by not all students of the junior high school have an interest in drawing buildings, counting RAB, and eager to work in the corporate world. This finding is supported by Slameto (2010), which states that interest is a permanent tendency to notice and remember some of the activities such as activities that someone is interested to do, noted continuously accompanied with a passion for doing it. Furthermore, Hurlock, (2004) says that interest is a source of motivation that drives people to do what they want when they are free to choose. When they see that something will be profitable, they feel interested. It then brings satisfaction. When satisfaction is reduced, interest will be reduced. Winkel (2008) states that interest is the tendency to settle in the subject to feel happy and interested in the field / certain things and feel happy working in the specific field.

D. CONCLUSION

This research can be concluded as follows:

1. Intrinsic motivation of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique can be see from several indicators such as: (a) how to draw a building, (b) to calculate budget plan, (c) fast to get work, (d) work as handyman, and (e) faster in

working at field; varies between moderate and low.

2. Extrinsic motivation of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique can be seen from several indicators such as (a) work in contractor agency, (b) work in consultant agency, (c) urge from parents, (d) low income economy, and (e) work in private companies; varies between moderate and low.
3. Interest of junior high school students to continue their study in vocational high school concentration building drawing technique can be see from several indicators such as: (a) drawing buildings, (b calculating budget plan, (c) practical work of stone, (d) building construction executor, and (e) income is not large enough , were in moderate category and low.

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